THE WEEKLY STAR-published on Friday-\$1 year, postage prepaid. Six months, 50 cents. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance no paper sent longer than is paid for. Rates of advertising made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC

PRES. INAUGURAL GENERAL

Vol. 66-No. 9,938.

THE WHITE-HOUSE

ADMIRAL. RODGERS.

OM PENNSY TVANIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

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TWO CENTS.

PRES, EXEC. INAUS

COMMITTEE.

EXTRA.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

A BRIEF AND PITHY ORATION.

The following is the inaugural address of President Cleveland, delivered at the Capitol

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblageo my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free

to their service.

the promotion of their welfare.

But the best results in the operation of a government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of

in the popular will, and a sober, consciention of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which, launched by the founders of the Republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the

ally assigned to the executive branch of the

cipal, State and federal-and this is the price of

plain way of life which among their fellow-citi-

be established upon such a sound and sensible

ernment, and their education and civilization except as it suggests the necessity for their impromoted, with a view to their ultimate citi-

offensive to the moral sense of the tions and responsibilities. civilized world, shall, be repressed. The laws

civilization. The people demand reform in the administice, and, above all, a firm determination, tration of the government and the application by united action, to secure to all the people of of business principles to public affairs. As a the land the full benefits of the best form of govmeans to this end Civil Service Reform should ernment every vouchsafed to man. And let us be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have not trust to human effort alone; but humbly ac-the right to protection from the incompetency knowledging the power and goodness of Alof public empleyes who held their places solely mighty God, who presides over the destiny of as the reward of partisan service and from the nations, and who has at all times been revealed corrupting influence of those who promise, and in our country's history, let us invoke His aid the victous methods of those who expect such and His blessing upon our labors. rewards. And those who worthily seek public

employment have the right to insist that merit

party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief. In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, tion ball. As the demand for this "Inaugural there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of The conscience of the people demands that and its emendments. All discussion as to the Indians, within our boundaries, shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the gov-

provement. The fact that they are citizens en-

These topics, and the constant and ever varyshould be rigidly enforced which prohibit the ing wants of an active and enterprising populaimmigration of a servile class to compete with | tion, may well receive the attention and the American labor, with no intention of acquiring | patriotic endeavor of all who make and excitizenship and bringing with them and re- ecute the federal law. Our duties are practitaining habits and customs repugnant to our cal, and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public of

The Inauguration Ball.

THE STAR has made arrangements for publishing to-morrow an exceptionally complete and graphic description of the great inauguraball STAR" is certain to be very heavy, extra preparations will be made to supply all orders.

HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, commissigner of patents, elected to the next Congress, resterday handed his resignation to Secretary Teller, who accepted it, and complimented him upon his energetic administration of the office.

The President-Elect's Call on the President Yesterday.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

It was briefly mentioned in THE STAR yesterday that the President-elect called upon President Arthur yesterday afternoon, About a quarter to three o'clock Col. Jas, G. Berret called on the President-elect and they both entered a ly furnished. The dome-like ceiling is kalsomcarriage and were driven to the White House. When they reached the White House there were groups of people on the portico who had come to see the house. The doors were closed a few minutes, and presently Sergeant Dinsmore came out and, opening a pathway through the throng that had gathered about the door, he quietly walked to the edge of the porch just as silk valour. The floor is carpeted with a handthe carriage rapidly drove up. Before the spectators were aware of what was to be done, Col.
Berret stepped out, followed by the Presidentelect. The crowd then recognized him, and,
taking off their hats, began to sheer. A smile
passed over Mr. Cleveland's face as he acknowledged the compliment by slightly raising his
hat. The two then passed into the house and
were ushered into the blue parlor, where President Arthur received them. The meeting between the present and coming President was
of a most cordish nature. After the usual courretary Frelinghtysem and his daughter, MisLucy, were present, and after being presented
they withdrew, leaving the three gentlemen
alone. After having made a tour of the lower
filoor, including the state and private diningrooms, the upper floor, including the private
apartments and offices, were inspected. After
spending nearly two hours in the White House
the President-elect took his departure amid
cheers from the immense crowd which had
gathered around the front door. tators were aware of what was to be done, Col.

The President's Room.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT IN THE NEW PENSION BUILDING. The President's room, immediately to the east of the F-street entrance of the ball room in the new Pension building, is very handsome ined in blue and the walls in old red, and the furniture and hangings are in harmony with these colors. The room is furnished as a parlor and in accordance with the modern style; the pieces are different. The furniture is solid malegany, upholstered with a variety of rich stuffs, in maroon, olive, turquoise, blue, and some Wilton, and there is a handsome mahogany cabinet filled with rich bric-a-brac. There In these rooms there is a Turkish suite of furni- of the offices.

The Outgoing Cabinet. ALL TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS, BUT WILL BEMAIN AT THEIR DESKS UNTIL THEIR SUC-

CESSORS ARB CONFIRMED, EXCEPTING MR. At the final meeting of Mr. Arthur's cabinet resterday all the members tendered their resignations, which were handed to President Cleveland to-day, as is customary, except in the

PERSONAL.—The following democratic repr sentatives from Paris, Ill., are visiting W. & Burton, of the general land office: S. S. Chandles Samuel Sholme and Merris Sholme.—John E. Smith, M. D., inspector general of West Virginia, is in town.—Mr. George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent Fennsylvania railroad, is located at Willard's botel.—Charles

2d EDITION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

TO-DAY'S IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE SWORN IN-

AN IMPOSING SCENE AT THE CAPITOL

A SPLENDID STREET DISPLAY.

BUNTING, MUSIC AND MARCHING MEN.

An inauguration day could hardly have opened under more auspicious circumstances than the present. The day dawned, if not exactly clear and bright, still with not more than a suspicion of haze to dim the luster of the sun. The air, however, was bracing, and the elixir of the atmosphere entered the blood and gave anlmation to the movements, which was in keeping with the gala character of the day. There was a stir and bustle about the city from an early hour in the morning, and in fact the restless throngs that surged along the streets nearly the whole of the preceding day and evening hardly quieted down during the whole night There was the tread of soldiery, the march of civic organizations and the blare and beat of the numerous bands of music. The profuse decorations which lined the avenue fluttered in the morning breeze, and even the flags and streamers seemed to be affected by the general contagion which filled the air. Holiday was written on the faces of the people, and was seen in the streets and in the ceaseless moving throngs. The immense crowd of visitors arose from their resting places at an early hour and were out on the Avenue anxious to be on hand to witness every thing in connection with the great demonstration to which they had looked forward for so long a time. The early morning hours only witnessed the moving up and down the streets of the visitors who had no where else to go. The work of preparation had been completed. The citie zens had finished the decoration of their stores and residences, and the numerous temporary stands erected all along the line of march were all in place and appropriately decorated. Everyhing was in readiness and awaited the assemoling of the vast multitudes of spectators and he moving of the great pageant of the day. the city at this time presented a scene of gay naimation and life, that is but rarely een, and those who witnessed the early ights and sounds of the great national fete day will not be apt to forget the impressions rolled up and down the broad avenue, and above the picturesque confusion of the fluttering flags and streamers, rose the white dome of he Capitol building, serene and calm in its maestic beauty, and serving to emphasize the unrest of the scene stretching out at its feet. The eye found rest upon this calm height, or looked up at the stately monument, where a twin re-

pose sat enthroned. As the hours of the morning wore on there was the sound of drum and fife in every lirection; then the tread of marshaled men. as he various organizations passed along to take the places assigned them in the great pageant of the day. The windows and seats along the Avenue began to receive their occupants for the day, and the inauguration day may be said to have fairly begun. The scenes along the streets, as is always the case in the presence of a great crowd, were of a varied character. There were the spectaors, idle, good natured and bent upon enjoying every moment of the day. They jostled against each other, laughed good humoredly and wandered along meeting new collisions, but never forgetting to laugh. Then mingled with the throng were the men who were trying o turn an honest penny. There were sellers of pictures and medals and biographies and flags, besides the peddlers of fruits and drinks and ther refreshments. These enterprising men were almost an army in themselves, and as they moved onward they added to the general good humor by the oddities of their cries and their witty observations.

along the line of march, were filled with groups of well-dressed people, the majority of whom were evidently friends who were thus spending the day together. These social aspects of the day were very common, and, as a rule, the paries were furnished with lunch, which they ither ate as they sat on the stands in picnic ashion, or retired into the houses and sat down to well-spread tables. Those whe hadn't places on stands utilized the ide walks as well as possible, and the intrances of the side streets into the Avenue were filled up with carriages and wagons containing people who had taken this means of seeing the procession. The hours which intervened before the passing of the proession did not hang heavily on the hands of the waiting spectators. There was hardly a moment when some body of troops or organization was not passing along the Avenue, and then the ceaseless, moving, ever-changing crowds afforded sufficient diversion and study to occupy the time with profit and pleasure.

The stands, which were so thickly stationed

ARTHUR AND CLEVELAND.

Scenes at the White House this Morning A very enlivened scene was enacted in the vicinity of the White House and the Arlington hotel early this morning. Crowds lined the streets, and everybody was eager to see everything going on, especially the two noted personages of the day, the retiring and the new Presidents. The crowd, as is usual with Washington assemblages, was a thoroughly good natured one. The police succeeded admirably in keeping the crowd back to the curb. Both the President-elect at the Arlington, and the President at the White House, denied them

selves to all visitors. The large iron gates opening into the White House grounds were closed and the grounds presented a deserted appearance, only a few officers and privileged persons being allowed admission. About 9 o clock an elegant equipage, supposed to be intended for the use of the Presidential dential party in going to the Capitol, appeared on the scene. It was from Allison Nailor's stables, and the proprietor himself was on hand. The large open barouche which was ined with crimson satin, was drawn by four pirited white horses. Allison Naller's Arabian pair were in the lead. A coachman, with large fur cape, was on the bol and a footman similarly attired sat by his side As the heavy iron gate of the White House and a footman similarly attired sat by his side. As the heavy iron gate of the White House grounds was swung back to permit the turnout to enter it struck one of the lead horses in the head, knocking it down, and its mais was also carried to the earth. They were both soon on their feet, and it was found that the injuries were fortunately slight. The turnout drew up at the porte cochere of the White House and waited some time.

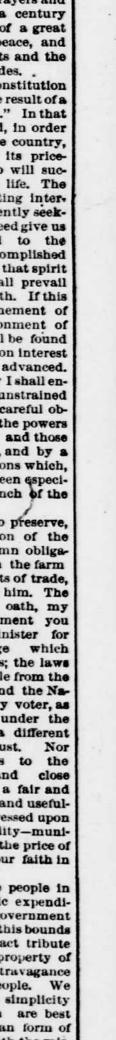
The Senate committee, consisting of Senators

waited some time.

The Senate committee, consisting of Senator Sherman, Hawley and Ransom, had arrived at the White House at an early hour, and were it the interior awaiting the hour for starting. It soon became evident that the White House turnout was not intended for the presidential party, but for the Vice President-elect. At half past 9 o'clock Senator Hawley emerged, and taking his seat in the crimson-lined barouche was quickly driven out of the grounds and the Willard's hotel for Vice President-elect Handricks. Senators Sherman and Ransom remained in company with President Arthur in the library of the White House.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAM. The subsequent course of events showed that arior at noon to-day. All the heads of departments will remain at their deaks until President Cleveland, and their deaks until President Cleveland names their successors and they are confirmed by the Senate. Secretary Teller signed none of the official mail to-day. He took his leave of the employes of the department yesterday afternoon. At the Post Office department in ment the heads of bureaut gathered in Fost master General Hatton's room after business hours yesterday and tendered to their retiring chief their good wishes. Secretaries McCulloch, Chandler, Frelinghuysen and Lincoln and Attorney General Brewster were all engaged yesterday in preparations for relinquishing their offices. They will continue to transact the necessary business of their departments until their successors are ready to assume the duties of the offices. the supposed program had been changed, and

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BLECK In a few moments Senators Sherman a Ransom took their seats in the carriage and Mr. Cleveland to the White House return the white horsed equipage Hendricks being seated by Sen Hendricks being seated by Senator He side. They at once entered and joins Arthur. The turnout was at once drivone side as the other carriage rapidly up the roadway. Mr. Cle



people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government, they have committed

to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself This impressive ceremony adds little to the colemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land; nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made; but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good gov-

To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence concern for the general weal. Moreover, if, from this hour, we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form

perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our Constitution was commended for adption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country. and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished if, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest

is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the state or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the constitution and laws, have been especi-

But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule from the town meeting to the State capitols and the National capitol, is yours, Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all.' Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity-muni-

our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government seconomically administered; because this bounds the right of the government to axact tribute from the earnings of labor, or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies, which are best uited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected, for a limited time, to manage public affairs, are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that

zens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any de parture from that foreign policy, commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share In foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repeiling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson-"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall pasis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital and competency shall be recognized instead of invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be prolected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

tenship; and that polygamy in the territories, titles them to all the rights due to that relation testructive of the family relation and charges them with all its duties, obliga-